

RINGKASAN

Penyakit blas (*Pyricularia oryzae* Cav.) merupakan kendala utama dalam budidaya padi yang dapat menyebabkan penurunan hasil hingga 61%. Penggunaan fungisida sintetis secara berlebihan menimbulkan resistensi patogen dan pencemaran lingkungan. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui efektivitas teknik aplikasi ekstrak daun sirih dan *Trichoderma* sp. serta menentukan teknik aplikasi yang paling efektif dalam menghambat penyakit blas pada tanaman padi.

Penelitian dilaksanakan di lahan sawah Desa Karanganyar, Purbalingga dari November 2025 hingga April 2026 menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok (RAK) non faktorial dengan 7 perlakuan dan 4 ulangan. Perlakuan meliputi kontrol, ekstrak daun sirih 100 ppm (7 hari), *Trichoderma* sp. 500 ppm (7 hari), serta kombinasi keduanya dengan interval 7 dan 14 hari serta urutan aplikasi berbeda. Parameter yang diamati meliputi intensitas penyakit, laju perkembangan penyakit, nilai AUDPC, serta komponen pertumbuhan tanaman.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa teknik aplikasi ekstrak daun sirih dan *Trichoderma* sp. efektif menghambat penyakit blas pada tanaman padi yang ditunjukkan pada nilai intensitas penyakit, laju perkembangan penyakit, dan nilai AUDPC yang lebih rendah dibandingkan kontrol (tanpa perlakuan). Teknik aplikasi yang paling efektif adalah perlakuan P3 (kombinasi ekstrak daun sirih 100 ppm dan *Trichoderma* sp. 500 ppm dengan interval aplikasi 7 hari serta urutan aplikasi ekstrak daun sirih lebih dahulu). Perlakuan ini menghasilkan intensitas penyakit terendah, laju perkembangan penyakit paling lambat, dan nilai AUDPC terendah (410,83) atau 23,4% lebih rendah dibanding kontrol (536,25).

Kata kunci: agen antagonis, fungisida nabati, *Pyricularia oryzae*, frekuensi aplikasi, dosis aplikasi.

SUMMARY

Blast disease (*Pyricularia oryzae* Cav.) is a major constraint in rice cultivation, causing yield reductions of up to 61%. Excessive use of synthetic fungicides leads to pathogen resistance and environmental pollution. This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the application technique of betel leaf extract and *Trichoderma* sp. and to determine the most effective application technique in inhibiting blast disease in rice plants.

The study was conducted in rice fields in Karanganyar Village, Purbalingga, from November 2025 to April 2026 using a non-factorial Randomized Block Design (RBD) with 7 treatments and 4 replications. Treatments included control, 100 ppm betel leaf extract (7 days), 500 ppm *Trichoderma* sp. (7 days), and a combination of the two with 7- and 14-day intervals and different application sequences. Observed parameters included disease intensity, disease progression rate, AUDPC values, and plant growth components.

The results showed that the application technique of betel leaf extract and *Trichoderma* sp. was effective in inhibiting rice blast disease, as indicated by lower disease intensity, disease progression rate, and AUDPC values compared to the (untreated) control. The most effective application technique was treatment P3 (a combination of 100 ppm betel leaf extract and 500 ppm *Trichoderma* sp. with a 7-day application interval and with the betel leaf extract applied first). This treatment resulted in the lowest disease intensity, slowest disease progression rate, and the lowest AUDPC value (410.83), 23.4% lower than the control (536.25).

Keywords: antagonist agent, botanical fungicide, *Pyricularia oryzae*, application frequency, application rate.